



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG.

Tuesday Evening, Nov. 10, 1863.

WOOD.—We wish very much that some of our kind country friends would bring us a few loads of good wood. We need the article at once.

Communion in the United Presbyterian Church on next Sabbath, by Rev. Mr. Wallace. Preparatory service on Saturday, at 10 o'clock.

The Adams Sentinel.

This number commences the 64th year of our Journal. For 63 years it has weathered the storms and difficulties which must, of necessity, be encountered in so long a period. That it has survived so long, is clear evidence that it has never failed in preserving the confidence of the public. Its support, this day, is more encouraging than ever, and we know and feel that it has the approval of those for whom we so long have catered. Its prospects are bright, and we enter upon a new year with a full determination to do our duty in giving to our many readers a reliable, interesting, and profitable family journal—and shall strive to maintain its present gratifying reputation.

The "Sentinel" was established in November, 1800, by the father of its present Editor; and the latter took charge of it in the Fall of 1816, and has been in the harness ever since, a period of 47 years. We can claim, therefore, we think, with propriety, to be the oldest Editor in Pennsylvania in active service.

We thank our kind patrons for the favors of the past, and hope to be fully sustained in the future.

A National Flag.
Of beautiful material and execution, has been procured through the active movement of the Ladies of Gettysburg, and will be hoisted on a splendid pole in the Centre Square, on some day previous to the 19th—probably Saturday next. It is 30 feet by 20. It will add an additional item of interest to the interesting exercises of the 19th.

The Loyal Ladies of Gettysburg are also getting up a handsome National Flag, to be presented to the Loyal Union League of Gettysburg, to float in front of their splendid room at Sheds & Buchler's Hall.

The Pole at Round Top.

During the heavy wind-storm of Friday last, the beautiful flag, which waved so proudly over Round Top, was prostrated—the staff being broken into four pieces. The flag is very little injured; and will again be raised this week by the officers and soldiers of the Camp with more permanent fixtures. Long may it wave over the scene of the glorious battle-field of Gettysburg!

The General Hospital.

The number of wounded soldiers in the General Hospital, near this place, is being rapidly diminished. There are now less than 100 there, and a week or two will probably witness the breaking-up of the Camp—as they are being removed, as fast as their situation will allow. The arrangements of the Camp Hospital were so perfect, and such constant and prompt attention given to the wants of the wounded, that the sufferings incident to those terrible results of war have been very much ameliorated, and the brave soldiers, who were the sufferers, with tearful eyes acknowledge the kind attention that they have experienced from all about them, both male and female—and will never forget Gettysburg.

The new Board of County Commissioners organized on the 2d inst., Samuel March, Esq., entering upon his duties, in the room of Mr. Gardner, whose term of service has expired. Jesse M. Walter was re-appointed clerk, B. B. Buchler, Esq. Counsel, and Michael Rupp, Keeper of the Court House.

On the same day George Meckley, the Director of the Poor elect, took his seat in that Board, in the room of Jacob Miller, Esq., whose term has expired.

Capt. BELL, who has been discharging the duties of Provost Marshal at this post, has been appointed Military Commandant of the York and Adams district. Lieut. Lott will act as Provost Marshal here. Both of these gentlemen will discharge their duties promptly and efficiently.

At an election of officers of the Gettysburg & Petersburg Turnpike Company, the 2d inst., the following persons were chosen:
President—Wm. D. Himes.
Managers—Wm. McSherry, Jacob Wirt, George Marcus, Samsen, Joseph Bayne, H. McClellan.
Treasurer—John B. McClellan.

ON THE INCOME TAX.—Joseph, York county, Pa., was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal, in charge of attempts to evade the tax. It is alleged that among his income within the past year, he had \$10,000.

Public Meeting.
A meeting of citizens of Gettysburg assembled in the Arbitration Room of the Court-house on Monday evening, in pursuance of a call for the purpose of organizing measures for the reception and accommodation of visitors who will be in our midst on the 19th.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of ROBERT C. HANER, Esq., as President, and Dr. CHARLES HORNER, Secretary.

On motion of Judge RUSSELL, it was resolved that a committee of nine persons be appointed, with full powers to make all the arrangements proper for the occasion.

The committee appointed were: Hon. S. R. Russell, Hon. J. B. Danner, D. McCaughy, Esq., Professor Muhlenberg, D. A. Buehler, Esq., James Fehstock, J. L. Schick, George Arnold, Esq., and David Kandlehart.

The Next President.
There appears to be a general burst of feeling amongst Union men throughout the length and breadth of the land, in favor of re-electing to the Presidency that pure, honest, faithful man, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. All say—where can you find a man in whom you can rely for strict integrity, honesty of purpose, and energetic, straightforward action, compared to him, who, amidst the unparalleled difficulties which have surrounded him, has ever been the pure, uncompromising patriot? Echo answers—where? This has been our opinion for a long time past; and we are no little gratified to find that public opinion generally has settled down upon him as the best and purest man for the next Presidency. He has been tried, and not found wanting. If the nominations were made to-day, to use the words of a leading Pennsylvanian to us a few days ago, "he would be nominated by acclamation."

The Odd Fellows of Lebanon design attending in a body the dedication of the National Cemetery, at Gettysburg, on the 19th inst. There will no doubt be an immense assemblage of people here, and the ceremonies will be interesting and impressive.

Thanksgiving Day.
Gov. CURTIN has promptly responded to the invitation of the President, setting apart the 26th of this month as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, and recommends that the people of Pennsylvania do set apart and observe the said day accordingly.

The sale of Government 5-20's still continues in the cities to a most surprising extent—sometimes over \$2,000,000 a day. This fact shows the continued confidence of the people of this country in the Government, and is a strong and convincing evidence of the united wealth and means of the North, and its determination to sustain those who are now engaged in crushing the unholy rebellion.

Mr. CARSON, the Agent here for the sale of these bonds, has already sold over \$180,000 in this County, and the sales are rapidly increasing. It is one of the safest and most convenient investments we know of—bonds being furnished as low as \$50, and upwards to any amount. It will be withdrawn from the market ere long, on account of the unprecedented sales—and those who wish to invest, had better do so soon.

The National Finances.

In magnificent contrast to the bankruptcy and financial lacy which rule and ruin in Richmond, Secretary Chase's administration of the Treasury will show to the world a clean balance-sheet on the 1st of Nov. It will show the filling of \$75,000,000 of suspended requisitions. It will show the payment of every creditor of the Government, whose claims on that day audited and established. There is pay due to the brave men who, throughout the United States, are battling for the Union. Secretary Chase has thirty millions piled up ready for them. The Paymaster General's requisitions for September and October will be honored whenever presented. The Treasury vaults contain gold enough to meet all demands payable in coin for nine months to come. From the Customs alone, the receipts are more than sufficient to pay the specie interest on the public debt as it accrues.

The credit of a government is one of the best tests of its standing; and assuming this test, the government of the United States shows no weakness among our people. The credit of the government is unbounded, as is shown by the money being daily invested in the government bonds. The amount invested in these bonds last week by the people, amounted to thirty-six millions of dollars; sixteen millions of dollars being subscribed on Saturday alone. The large figures of our indebtedness to themselves look somewhat alarming, but when the unlimited resources of the country are taken into consideration, the debt is a very light burden. Some figures recently put forth, showing the immense wealth sleeping in the mineral regions of the country, demonstrate that the present indebtedness of the nation could be wiped out without the people feeling it. No country in the world has ever been blessed with such wealth.

CORPUS CONTRACT.—The contract for furnishing coffins for the burial of our soldiers in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, was awarded to Arthur Farquhar, of York, Pa.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERY.

THURSDAY, NOV. 19.

This day will be a memorable one in the history of Gettysburg, following: in the footsteps of the great Battle which has made our town one of fame and historic interest. The whole country has been excited, and but few places have been the centre of such intense interest as has been exhibited during the months succeeding the great battles of the three first days of July; and the feeling has culminated in the grand consecration of a National Cemetery on Thursday the 19th inst.

The arrangements have been made for a proper celebration of the affair, in a manner becoming the great occasion; and we cannot give the particulars more correctly than by publishing the following letter from DAVID WILLS, Esq., who is the Agent for Gov. CURTIN, furnishing full details, and the programme of the interesting consecration—

GETTYSBURG, NOV. 7, 1863.

To his Excellency A. G. CURTIN,

Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR:—In accordance with previous arrangements, I invited proposals for the disinterment and burial of the Soldier dead on the Gettysburg Battle-field, and awarded the contract to F. H. Biesecker, the lowest bidder, for \$1.50 per body, for the whole work as set forth in the specifications of which you have a copy.

The Contractor commenced the work on the 28th ult., and has been removing about sixty bodies daily. It is done with the greatest care, and under the strictest supervision, so as to avoid the possibility of an error in the marked graves.

The preparatory arrangements for the consecration of the Cemetery grounds have been completed. At your suggestion, and upon consultation with representatives from other States, I have extended an invitation to the President and Vice President of the United States, and the members of the Cabinet, to participate in the Exercises on the 19th inst. I have also invited Lieut. General Scott, and Admiral Charles Stewart—the distinguished and time-honored representatives of the Army and Navy. I have sent an invitation to Major General Meade, and, through him, to the Officers and Privates of the Army of the Potomac, to be present, and unite with us in doing honor to this last resting place of their brave comrades. It seems to me very desirable, and peculiarly fitting and appropriate, that these living comrades of those who nobly fell on this battle-field, made gloriously victorious through their valor and blood, should be represented here; and I have taken the liberty to suggest to the Commanding General, that, if not altogether incompatible with the movements of the Army, small delegations from each Regiment or Company be sent here on this occasion, to do honor to the remains of those by whose side they so gallantly fought. I hope the request will be acceded to.

The Orders of Free Masons and Odd Fellows, being the two most prominent Charitable and Benevolent Associations in the country, have been invited throughout all the loyal States.

The Military of this Department, will be present under command of Major General COUCH, together with a Military Escort from the Middle Department, under Major General SCHENCK.

There will be a procession formed in the Town about 10 o'clock in the morning—the civil portion under the Chief Marshalship of Hon. W. H. Lamon, U. S. Marshal for the District of Columbia, assisted by the U. S. Marshal from each District throughout the loyal States. In addition to these, the Governors of each State have appointed two Assistant Marshals.

The procession will proceed to the Cemetery Grounds, where a Prayer will be offered by Rev. T. H. Stockton, Chaplain of the U. S. Senate, and the Oration delivered by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT. After this, a Dirge, selected for the occasion by Professor LONGFELLOW, will be sung by a Choir. This will be followed by Dedictory remarks by the President of the United States—setting apart the ground to the sacred use for which it has been prepared. Each part of the programme will be followed with Music by one of the several Bands which will be in attendance.

Most of the Governors of the Eighteen States having Lots in the Cemetery, will be present in person, with large delegations. Those who cannot attend personally, will send representatives.

The Officers of the different Railroads are making extensive arrangements to afford proper travelling facilities to the people; and I think that the combined efforts of a number of Companies will insure accommodations over the Railroads.

The Citizens of the Town of Gettysburg will, generally, open their houses, and do all in their power to make every one comfortable; and the accommodations which can be given here, together with the opportunities which will be afforded to leave on the Cars, for York, Harrisburg, and Baltimore, in the evening, after the exercises are over, will be sufficient for the immense concourse of people, which will assemble on this memorable occasion.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

DAVID WILLS.

An Old Hero in Town.

The Philadelphia *Guard*, of Saturday,

says:—Mr. John L. Burns, of Gettysburg, arrived in this city on Thursday afternoon, and is stopping at the Continental Hotel. Our readers are all familiar with the active part taken in the battle of Gettysburg by Mr. Burns, and in which he was severely wounded. The old hero looks hale and hearty, notwithstanding his age and the severity of his injuries. He has served gallantly in defence of the Government. He was in the war with England, in 1813, having marched to Canada, and after participating in several battles on the line, he was discharged, but he again entered the army in 1814, and was at Marcus Hook, engaged in the erection of fortifications. During all that service Mr. Burns won a soldier's reputation, a reputation which he re-established on the bloody field of Gettysburg.

The Vindication of the Administration.

If the Administration had been corrupt, imbecile, tyrannical, says the Press, who can doubt that it would have been utterly condemned by the vote of the loyal States? Had one-third of the accusations made by its enemies been true, no honest voter could have failed to have voted against it. It was tried in the supreme tribunals of the Democratic party, found guilty of the cruelty of Nero, the meanness of Arnold, the imbecility of Buchanan, and sentenced to death. But the people, who were appointed its executors, refused the honor. They have not denounced it; they have approved it; they have not destroyed it; they have preserved it. It rests securely on the solid basis of the will of the American people, and exonerates their expressed purposes. All its measures are vindicated by their unconditional approval.

No Administration has ever had imposed upon it a greater responsibility than that now in office. Without ready means of defence, it was forced immediately to defend the nation against the greatest rebellion of modern times. Treason had the advantage of thorough organization, and the convenience of the preceding Administration. The danger to the Union cannot be overrated; it was colossal; it appalled the people of the North; it startled the world. To meet this danger would have been a mighty task even for a Government fully prepared, but what was it for an Administration untried and suddenly required to confront an unknown foe, and achieve the greatest victory of the world, or suffer the most ignominious defeat? The unprecedented position of the legally elected officers of the United States should have at least gained for them the generosity of their former political foes. History will record to the eternal shame of the Democratic party that the danger of the country, the critical position of the Administration, but added to the ferocity of its passion for power. The Government was denied common justice, and its opponents seemed to care little if, in destroying it, they also destroyed the country. Their policy encouraged the rebels, prolonged the war, and disgraced the North. It was suicidal.

No Administration has so much needed, for the sake of the whole country, unconditional support. None has received such unconditional support. No slander was too base, no falsehood too gross, for its enemies to utter.

Gloriously has this wicked opposition been crushed. State after State has given loyal majorities—majorities for the Administration, for the Union. The lightest argument the opposition possessed was founded upon the charge that the Administration had mismanaged the war. This charge, to which the mistakes, incident to all wars, gave color, the people have declared to be false. Ohio gave the lie direct to the Copperhead party, by a majority of eighty thousand; Pennsylvania gave it the lie direct when she re-elected Governor Curtin; New York has told Horatio Seymour that he was elected one year ago upon false pretenses, and this week eight other States have declared that the Administration is prosecuting the war with vigor, that it is worthy of all confidence and honor, and that it is only by giving unconditional support to its energetic measures that the Union can be maintained. The elections this year, in every State not in actual rebellion, have this meaning and none other, and we do not except New Jersey, which, though she has not spoken firmly for the Administration, has, by a Union gain of ten thousand votes, censured the party which controls her. The approval, not of any party, but of the People, is the vindication of the Administration. It needs none other.

Some of the Copperhead papers in New York are complaining that their being able to do so poor a business this year, in the naturalization line. Formerly they calculated how many votes they wanted to carry their elections, and naturalized that number; and as they had the officials, they could do it with impunity. At present government officers keep in eye on such matters, and the consequence is, the naturalization business is much less profitable to the "dimocracy" than it was in other times.

GOLD IN THE U. S. TREASURY.—The New York *Times* says the Treasury vaults contain gold enough to meet all demands payable in coin for nine months to come. From the customs alone the receipts are more than sufficient to pay the specie interest on the public debt as it accrues.

A gentleman lately arrived from the South reports no less than five attempts at slave insurrection in the State of Georgia. According to the statement in a Sunday paper, seven or eight slaves were burned to death; and in the broad riot a number of women were shot. Instances of starvation were not rare.

RESIGNED.—Rev. W. C. Cattell has resigned the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Harrisburg, to accept the presidency of Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa.

MR. ENNON ELLIOT, an old and highly respected citizen of Franklin county, died on Sunday last, aged over 81 years. He was once Sheriff of the county, and was widely esteemed.

The Fulfillment of a Prophecy.

It will be remembered that, on the eve of the late election, Major General Butler addressed the people of the State Capital, and that General Cameron presided at that meeting. On the occasion referred to, General Cameron, while introducing General Butler, spoke briefly in discussion of the issues involved in the contest, and then made the following prediction:—"Now, gentlemen, let me prophesy a little; for an old man may be permitted to do this. The people of Pennsylvania have re-nominated Mr. Curtin, because the war is going on, and because they believed it would not be wise to change the commander. Let me prophesy that in a very short time there will be another person re-nominated and re-elected, and that will be Abraham Lincoln. [Defeating applause, continued some moments.] Gentlemen, I might say more on the same subject; but you have responded so heartily that it is unnecessary. Only remember that I made the prophecy."

The verification of the first portion of his prediction gives a striking significance to what is yet to be realized. In the meantime, the signs of the times portend the realization of the entire prediction of General Cameron.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Gov. CURTIN's health, from his labors during the campaign, was somewhat affected; but a little rest brought him out afresh, and he made a tour through the State of New York, before their election, doing good work by his addresses, and aiding materially in the glorious result in that State. His health has now materially improved, and he has gone to work in earnest in making the preparatory arrangements for raising Pennsylvania's quota of volunteers under the late call of the President, which it is hoped, from his vigorous action, will prove successful, and the \$3,000 called for will be in the field as volunteers before the fifth of January, and thus save another draft. Gov. Curtin is the very man for Governor in such a crisis as the present.

The result of the Maryland elections is doubly gratifying. In the first place, the people have declared the State unconditional for the Union; secondly, they have declared that slavery shall cease within its limits. No one doubted the loyalty of Maryland. That was made evident long since; but the wisdom of the people in accepting the great truth of the war, *loyalty and slavery cannot continue to co-exist*, was not hitherto assured. The issue of the canvass was emphatically between Slavery and Freedom, and it has been emphatically decided for Freedom. Maryland is no longer a Southern State; virtually, she belongs to the free North; and henceforth it is not a black line that divides her from Pennsylvania. All her interests, moral and material, will be advanced by the destruction of slavery, determined by a decisive majority on the memorable 5th of November.

Col. Fry, the Provost Marshal General, has written a letter to Col. Nugent, of New York, in which he settles the question as to the effect of paying the \$300 commutation money. He now decides that the payment of \$300 has the same effect in regulating the credits in the respective districts and in the State as if the conscript had actually gone into service. Thus Adams county will be credited on the quota for all who have gone into service in person or by substitute, and also for all who have paid commutation money—in all probably five or six hundred. Col. Fry, in his letter says:

"The State receives the same credit for a man who has paid his commutation, as if the drafted citizen had gone in person or furnished a substitute, and in like manner towns which have raised the money to pay their quotas receive the same credit as if actual substitutes had been furnished; and the President has ordered that every citizen who has paid the three hundred dollars commutation shall receive the same credit, therefore as if he had furnished a substitute and was exonerated from the military service for the time for which he was drafted, to wit: for three years."

The Richmond Examiner, before the election in Pennsylvania and Ohio, said it would hail the success of the Democracy "as the birth of a peace party;" that it would "be a delicate infant and will require careful nursing," and adds: "Lee and Bragg will be able to do more to hasten its growth than Wood or Vallandigham. Let our armies be victorious, and it may be endowed with the strength of an infant Hercules to strangle the serpent brood. Let retreats be the order of the day, and it will never pass the crisis of teething." After the elections, when Lee and Bragg, and Vallandigham, Woodward and Wood all had proved most "delicate infants," and sadly in need of "careful nursing," the same paper consoles itself with the conclusion that "Northern elections have lost their significance." Wonder if they ever read of sour grapes down in traitordom?—*Franklin Repository.*

The German Reformed Synod closed its session at Carlisle a few days ago. Previous to the adjournment Rev. Dr. B. C. Wolf resigned his Professorship in the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg. Synod filled the vacancy by the appointment of Rev. Henry Harbaugh, D.D., of Lebanon, as Professor. A committee was appointed to purchase the interest of M. Kieffer & Co., in the printing establishment at Chambersburg, so that it may become the property of the Synod. The establishment is worth about \$60,000. Dr. Schaff was, at his request, permitted to withdraw from his Professorship in the Theological Seminary for a period of two years. He designs visiting Europe.

GREAT UNION VICTORIES.

ELECTIONS IN NEW YORK, MASSACHUSETTS, NEW JERSEY, MISSOURI, KANSAS AND MARYLAND.

THE UNION MEN TRIUMPHANT EVERYWHERE.

Oh, such a day,
So fought, so followed and so fairly won,
Came and till now to dignify the times
Since Caesar's fortunes.

On Tuesday last elections were held in New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Missouri and Kansas, and on Wednesday in Maryland.

In New York the Union State ticket is elected by about forty thousand majority, and both branches of the Legislature are largely Union.

In Massachusetts, Governor Andrew, the Union candidate, has fifty-four thousand majority, every city and town in the State giving Union majorities.

In Missouri, the Radicals, or immediate Emancipationists, have carried the State by a large majority.

In Kansas the Union ticket has been triumphant.

In New Jersey there was no State ticket to elect. The Copperheads have a small majority in both branches of the Legislature, but the Union men have made immense gains since last year.

In Maryland the Union men have won a glorious triumph. The Union and Emancipation ticket is elected by a large majority, and four of the five members of Congress on the same ticket have also been elected, one district only in doubt.

The War News.

The quiet in Virginia is at last broken, and a general advance of the Army of the Potomac has taken place. Shortly after noon on Saturday the Federal forces under General Sedgewick advanced towards the railroad crossing over the Rappahannock and assaulted and captured two redoubts, with seven pieces of artillery and over eight hundred prisoners, the Confederates falling back across the river. Gen. French advanced to Kelly's Ford, and took over four hundred prisoners, the balance of the Confederate force escaping to the south side. After the fight Gen. French crossed a portion of his troops, but no more fighting took place. Yesterday morning the remainder of his command crossed and joined Gen. Sedgewick's troops who had passed over previously. No definite information was received of the operations up to noon, but the advance was reported to be at Brandy Station early in the morning. Gen. Buford's cavalry crossed the river at Sulphur Springs, and Gen. Greeng and Kilpatrick below Kelly's Ford, covering the right and left wings of the army. The Confederate army crossed the Rappahannock during the night, and moved in the direction of Culpeper. The whole Federal line has advanced, and Gen. Meade is believed to be prepared to follow the Confederates in their retrograde movement. According to the latest despatch, the entire of Confederate taken prisoners is eighteen hundred and twenty-six. In the attack on the redoubts on the north side of the river, the Confederates are reported to have suffered severely.

A despatch was received on Sunday, by telegraph, that Fort Sumter was taken, and occupied by our troops. Our report yesterday contradicts the rumor, and says that the Rebels were still in possession of what was left of it.

We have the pleasing announcement to make, on the authority of Secretary Seward, that the French Government has seized the six iron-clad ships building for the Rebel Government at Nantes and Bordeaux, on the remonstrances made to Napoleon by Mr. Dayton, our Minister at Paris. Thus ends the Rebel navy.

A terrible riot has broken out among the miners in the vicinity of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, growing out of enforcing the draft, and a determination on the part of the Irish miners to exclude miners of all other nationalities from the mines. Several murders have been committed, including Mr. J. R. Smith, a coal operator, whom they murdered in his own house in the presence of his family. The military have been called out to assist in suppressing the riot and arresting the murderers.

When the Rebel Gen. Early was in York, Pa., he issued an address appealing to the people of that county to rise up and "throw off the tyranny under which you are all suffering." York obeyed to the tune of over 2,600 majority, but they still didn't win. Early must try again!—*Repos.*

A large part of the wealthy population of Nashville were under Breckinridge, in Bragg's army, at Chickamauga, and out of sixteen hundred under that general thirteen hundred were killed. Three fourths of the ladies of the Episcopal Church are in mourning.

AWFUL TO KICK.—A mule will kill a lion by his hoofs. One box of Bryan's Pulmonic Waters cures a sore throat, hoarseness, cough and cold most speedily, sold by all druggists, at 25 cents a box.

Stewart, the New York merchant prince, will sell \$30,000,000 of goods this year. The September sales of clothes for men's wear alone were \$700,000; and for the last year in that department alone will be from six to seven millions.

TRAGEDY IN INDIANA.—Daniel Crist, who lived near Middletown, Ind., was killed by the sheriff of the county last week while resisting arrest. He shot four of the sheriff's posse before he was killed.

THE WAR IN JAPAN.—The Times of India states that the Japanese city of Kagoshima, nearly destroyed by a bombardment of the British squadron, was of vast extent. It was protected along its entire front by some twelve batteries excellently mounted. After the bombardment the city was one mass of ruins.

One man in Poughkeepsie has been very unfortunate during the past few weeks. Within that time he has been married, drafted and buried out.

Woodward has been engaged by Artemus Ward to travel with his show, and sing the pathetic ballad, "Oh! I'm a used up man."

Sold by all dealers everywhere,
Dec. 9, 1964.